Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By John Fenno, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1758.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Sale,

The new and fast sailing SCHOONER

JOHANNA TUCKER,

FRANCIS DAVIS, *Master*,

NOW lying at Pine Street wharf—her length is sixty eight feet, breadth twenty feet six inches, depth eight feet nine inches and burthen one hundred and four 95 tons. For terms apply to the Master on board, or

GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No. 168, South Front Street.

april 26 §4t

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

THE BRIG

AMAZON,

For Sale, or Charter.

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&sf

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white, 107 do. brown } Havannah Sugar
200 Hides

Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

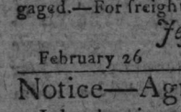
Apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP



DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Master*,

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

Notice—Agreeably to charter,

Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and distressed presbyterian ministers and the poor and distressed widows and children of presbyterian ministers," that a meeting of said corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the second presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.

April 7. tawt16m

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 §6w

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States,
To both Houses of Congress,
APRIL 3, '98

With the Dispatches from the Envoys of the United States at Paris,
Which accompanied the Same.

FOR SALE

At No. 63 North 3d street, at Way & Groff's Printing-Office, No. 27 Arch street, and at the office of the Editor, No. 119, Chesnu-street

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held at their hall, on the 20th April, the following persons were elected members of the society:

William Patterson, M. D. of Londonderry, in Ireland.

J. B. Scandella, M. D. of Venice, now in the United States.

John Frederick Blumenbach, M. D. F. R. S. Professor of Natural History in the University of Goettingen.

The following Communications and Donations have been received by the society:

Communications.

A letter, written by James Sullivan of Boston, suggesting a mode of supplying the city of Philadelphia with water.

An Essay, "Towards discovering the best method, founded on experiment, for preventing the premature decay of Peach Trees;" offered for the premium on preserving peach trees.

A Communication concerning the Yellow Fever—By M. Varle.

Donations.

Essays, Literary, Moral, and Philosphical, by Benjamin Rush—Presented by the author.

General View, or Abstract of the Arts and Sciences, adapted to the capacity of youth.—Presented by Mr. Moreau St. Mery.

Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States—By Benjamin S. Barton, M. D. Presented by the author.

Hints designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science—By Dr. Lettsom of London. Presented by the author.

A Hand Threshing Machine, invented by Thomas Martin of Virginia. Presented by Mr. Jefferson.

Published by order of the Society,

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
One of the Secretaries.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

AN ACT

To enable Aliens to purchase and hold real estates within this State, under certain restrictions therein mentioned

(Passed 2d April, 1798.)

BE it enacted by the people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, That all and every conveyance or conveyances hereafter to be made or executed to any alien or aliens, not being the subject or subjects of some sovereign State or power, which is or shall be at the time of such conveyance, at war with the United States of America, shall be deemed valid, to vest the estate thereby granted in such alien or aliens; and it shall and may be lawful, to and for, such alien or aliens to have and to hold the same, to his, her, or their heirs and assigns forever, any plea of alienism to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, That it shall not be lawful for any such alien, or the heirs or assigns of any such alien, being aliens, to reserve any rent or service whatsoever, upon any grant, lease, demise or conveyance whatsoever, to be made of any such lands or tenements; and all rents, payments, services or reservations whatsoever, which shall be reserved or made payable in or by, or in consequence of any such grant, lease, demise or conveyance whatsoever, of any such lands or tenements, shall be utterly void, and of no effect.

And be it further enacted, That all and every deed or deeds, conveyance or conveyances, to be executed in pursuance of this act, shall be recorded within twelve months after the day of the date of the same, in the Secr'y's office of this State; and in default thereof, the grantees named in any such deed or conveyance, shall be considered in all respects as aliens, and the lands and tenements thereby conveyed, shall inure to the use of the people of this State.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall be, and remain in force, for the term of three years, from and after the passing thereof, and no longer.

Secretary's Office, of the State of New-York, 7th April, 1798. I certify the preceding to be a true Copy of an Act of the Legislature, now on file in this Office, as amended by an act, passed 5th April, 1798.

JASPER HOPPER, Deputy Secretary.

GEORGE-TOWN, (Potomac) April 24.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of George-Town, held On Saturday last, agreeably to a previous notice Col. Lloyd Beall, Mayor, was appointed Chairman; when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved; that in the opinion of this meeting; the Executive of the United States, in their instructions to our Ministers in France, afford the most unequivocal evidence of a sincere desire to promote and perpetuate an honourable peace with the French Republic.

Resolved. that although peace with all nations is justly dear to this country; yet that the preservation of its Honour and Independence is the first national object, and ought therefore to be considered infinitely more estimable.

Resolved, that this meeting feel it a duty to express in the strongest terms, their confidence in the wisdom, virtue and patriotism of the constituted authorities of their country—their reliance that at this eventful period, their deliberations will be influenced by a pure regard to the happiness and prosperity of the nation:—And that, whatever difference of opinion may exist among us, in regard to our internal and domestic regulations; still if the necessity of a solemn appeal to arms should be imposed upon us, America, so far from shewing herself a degraded and divided people, will exhibit to the world, an example of unanimity and patriotism not to be exceeded.

Resolved that the Chairman of this meeting be instructed, to forward to the Representative of this district, a copy of these resolutions; with a request, that he will communicate the same to the President and Congress of the United States.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

LONDON.

The following advertisement, which is *literally* copied from a New-York Paper of September the 7th, contains, in our opinion one of the severest censures on the Slave Trade, and furnishes an unanswerable argument for the speedy abolition of it.

For Sale.—"A healthy Negro Wench, *Sixteen* years old. She is capable of all kinds of work, and will be sold cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for a fashionable *riding-chair*, or merchandize, as the owner is leaving the state.—Apply at No. 2 Cedar-street, from 8 to 9 A. M. or from 3 to 4 P. M."

The *French Rasts* have found their way into the caricature shops; and to render the design perfect, four windmills are erected at each corner of them as emblems of this Quixotic plan.

Mungo Parke, the gentleman employed by the members of the African association, to explore the interior of Africa, arrived in London on Christmas-Day.

Mr. Parke, we understand, fully confirms the account given by major Houghton of the population and extent of the city of Houssa, which lies on the great river near Tombuctoo. From the extraordinary discoveries of Mr. Parke, the British merchant may anticipate vast sources of wealth. This traveller has penetrated farther into Africa than any European living. The inhabitants of the city of Houssa, twice as large and twice as populous as London, are exceedingly partial to those specimens of the English manufactures which Mr. Parke presented to them.

A new map of England has been published at Paris, with the manner in which it is intended to be parcelled out when the French get possession of the country. This is selling the bear's skin before it is caught with a vengeance.

The Executive Directory has intimated to the King of Sardinia, that though by a former Treaty it was stipulated that his three fortresses of Alexandria, Coni, and Tortona, should be restored to him at a general peace on the Continent, circumstances will not allow them to keep to their engagements. We understand that the fortress of Alexandria is to be given to the Cisalpine Sans Culottes.

For the present, we are relieved from apprehension for the fate of Hamburgh. According to private letters, it appears that the French Jacobin Commissioner, Leonard Bourdon, has been charged to demand of the Senate three propositions:—First, The expulsion of the French emigrants from the city and territory of Hamburgh—which has been acceded to. Secondly, The future prohibition of the importation of English goods—which has been refused tho' it remains to be seen how far the Senate will be able to support its neutrality. Thirdly, The demand of a Loan, which will probably be agreed to. Every one knows what is meant by a French Loan, neither the principal nor interest of which is ever meant to be repaid. Happy are the lenders who are not requited by a Revolution, as has been the case at Genoa, Venice, and other places. On the 16th. every thing was quiet at Hamburgh, which does not appear to have been under any very extraordinary alarm.

The "*perfidious and cruel Court of Rome!*" What has it done? defeated a conspiracy against itself, in which a French General has fallen a victim to the cruel perfidy of Jacobininism, which is plotting and revolting in every state and city of the Continent.—But has it violated the privileges of the Ambassador's Hotel? General Duphot was killed out of one of the gates of Rome, whither he had been driven along with the Insurgents whom he headed.

No wonder the Jacobins throughout the world cry eagerly for peace. What do they mean by peace but the *jurisdiction* of a French Hotel, the head-quarters of conspiracy, and the command of French Generals in their Insurrections?

The French Minister for the Home Department announced lately, in a letter addressed to the Central administration, the formation of an establishment for curing radically every species of madness. Unless this establishment comprizes the whole extent of the Republic, it will hardly be sufficiently large to contain all the French Republicans afflicted with that disease, nor answer the purpose of *radically* curing madness in France.

French Liberty of Speech.

The following passage is extracted from the late Proclamation of the Commissioner of the French Directory at Calais, which would no doubt better suit the history of the Inquisition in Spain, than that of a people who eminently pretend to be *free*. "Be sure, Citizens, that Government knows every thing, and sees every thing. Private circles, inns, taverns, ordinaries, nothing escapes its vigilance and penetration. Men may augur safety from its silence, without being aware that this silence may be grounded on the conviction, that, trusting to their pretended safety, the guilty will push forward in the career of crimes, until at last they surrender themselves into the hands of justice. Ye, too, will render yourselves criminal, who suffer an unconstitutional language to be held in your houses without denouncing it. Informed of this incivism, the Directory will cause those to be brought to punishment who do not denounce their neighbours."

Surely there was no occasion to pull down the Bastiles and to cast so much odium on the ancient police of Paris, if they were to be replaced by a code which authorizes proceedings so uncommonly vexatious and cruel, as to punish citizens not only for holding censorious language against the government, but also for not denouncing it.

March 3.

A sentence of divorce was given on Thursday, in Doctors' Commons between the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Twisleton.

A fire broke out on Thursday at Chissall near Barkway, in Essex, which destroyed the whole village, except four houses. It broke out in a new house adjoining the Dissenting Meeting, which was building for the preacher. The Church was much damaged, all the pews were burnt.

On Wednesday last, a curious race was run between a blacksmith and a barber, in the ropery at Berwick, which afforded infinite diversion. Vulcan, tied in a sack, was to run but rather shuffle, over 400 yards and the Shaver at perfect liberty, was to traverse 2000. The former in the technical phrase, won by half a neck, altho gh he had two tumbles. The time did not exceed eight minutes and a half.

BRITISH PARLIMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 23.

CAPTAIN SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

Mr. Haskisson, after contrasting the difference of treatment between French prisoners here and British prisoners in France, drew the attention of the house to the condition of the gallant Sir Sidney Smith, who was yet confined in a solitary dungeon, and exposed to every want, disgrace, ignominy and insult. In order to shew that it was our wish to alleviate, and that of the French to aggravate the calamities of war, he moved that there be laid before the house a copy of the correspondence with the French commissioners relative to the exchange and treatment of Sir Sidney Smith.

Captain Berkley seconded the motion. He lamented the absence of those gentlemen who had so pathetically addressed the house on the imprisonment of La Fayette. The cruelty of the French to his brother officer Sir Sidney Smith, was beyond all example in civilized states. Had these gentlemen who expressed so much feeling for a foreigner with whom they had no concern, no feeling for the gallant officers of their country? He again lamented the absence of the patriotic gentlemen he had alluded to, but he hoped their absence was occasioned by shame and contrition. He hoped those gentlemen would shew as much humanity for their countrymen fighting their battles, as they had formerly done for the enemies of their country!

Colonel Stanley stated his personal knowledge of the treatment of the French prisoners at Plymouth. There are 6000 of them furnished with the same provisions as the garrison—had their own surgeons, and British surgeons also, whenever they chose to call for them. They had three billiard tables; and to shew they were not in bad spirits, they had dramatic representations once a week.

The motion was then agreed to.

This being the last day of hearing private petitions, a great number of them were presented. Adjourned.

Lectures upon the Human Mind,

TENDING TO ESTABLISH A

NEW PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF REASON,

Divested of all unintelligible Metaphysics, and founded upon the true and only basis of intelligible Physics, as efficient in the conduct of Human Life, to Science, Business, or Happiness, and competent to all the purposes of human Existence.

THEY will be comprized in twelve Lectures, preceded by an Introductory Discourse, and divided into four parts:—The first part will contain the Discipline of the Thought—The second, the Discipline of the Faculties—The third part, the Discipline of Reason, or the adjustment of the relations of thought to the relations of Things in the Constitution of Nature—The last part will contain three discourses on Education, Language, and Human Knowledge.

These Lectures will commence on Tuesday, 1st May, at O'Ellers' Hotel; and be continued Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, till their termination. Tickets for the whole course, three dollars, to be had at the Hotel—No occasional entrance will be permitted.

Mr. STEWART having exhausted all his property in pursuing the most extensive and beneficent travels ever undertaken by man (not round the world, but through the world) to discover the most important of all objects—The Source of human Happiness and Misery, or, Truth and Error has a high and well founded claim upon the public for support, encouragement and subsistence. Poets, Players, Authors, curious and partial travellers, searching after feathers, fish hooks, fossils and fashions, have all found patrons amongst the great and rich; but the Universal Traveller, or Man of Nature, must have an atlas for his patron, formed by all the liberality, all the worth, and all the understanding of an enlightened republic.

april 24. tt&s

A Premium of 100 Dollars

WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennsylvania, for such Plan of a Banking House, accompanied with sections and elevations, as may be approved of by the Directors. The building is not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be so planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is requested that the plans may be sent to the Cashier of the Bank, previous to the first of June next.

april 19 tuth1Je

For Sale,

THE time of a NEGRO LAD, who has about three years to serve—He is perfectly capable of and used to all kinds of house work; has also been accustomed to wait at table. A purchaser residing in the country would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

April 12. cod3w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 19.

The House being in a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. DENT in the chair, on the bill to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States, and for other purposes.

[Concluded from our last.]

Mr. GALLATIN believed it would now be in order to renew the question which had been waved, with respect to the employment of these vessels. He should, therefore, in order to bring this subject under view, move an amendment in the first section of the bill, nearly in the same words as the one which had at first been adopted by the house at the last session in the bill relative to the equipping and fitting for sea the frigates, viz. "*provided they shall not, in time of peace, be employed as convoys to any foreign port or place.*" The words "in time of peace" were not in the amendment of last year; but as he conceived that the vessels authorised to be procured by this bill, were either to be employed for the defence of our coast and our trade within our jurisdiction, in the present state of things, or for general purposes of attack and defence in case of war, he wished only such amendment to be adopted as would be proper in either case. If there was war, let the vessels be applied in the most efficient way; but if they were intended to be used as convoys under our present circumstances, he was going to state that such an employment would inevitably change the present state of things.

But before he took this ground, he would make some observations on the real advantages that might result from employing these vessels as convoys in the actual state of things, supposing even it was not changed by that employment. Whoever had considered the extent of our coast, and the nature of our trade, must be convinced that 12 ships cannot be employed to any great purpose as convoys. To what part of the Globe were they to be convoys? To the West-Indies, or to Europe? It could not be intended to convoy vessels from our own ports to an European port with these vessels; it could not be supposed that they would be able to cope with vessels of war in the European seas. The object of this convoy, then, must be our vessels to the West-Indies. But he asked whether this force would be sufficient for that purpose, or whether the trade to the West-Indies was of such a nature as to be susceptible of being convoyed? There are a variety of small ports in the West-Indies, and merchants endeavour to take advantage of the best markets; their vessels, therefore, sail singly and not in companies. He believed the only use to which these vessels could be applied with any effect so as to protect our trade, would be by attacking privateers to drive them from the coast; but this was by all agreed to be an act belonging to an actual state of war in which we were not yet plunged.

As to the right of convoy in Neutral Nations, it was a right at least of a doubtful nature. He believed it had been exercised; but not in an effectual manner, except by Nations whose maritime force, the belligerent powers were unwilling to provoke against them; but wherever belligerent powers were not afraid of being involved in war with the nations employing such convoys, they have disregarded them. This fact was elucidated by the Armed Neutrality, which on account of the maritime strength of the Powers concerned and of the apprehensions of Great-Britain was then respected. But the Dutch convoys never were regarded by the British, and Mr. G. quoted an instance where a whole Dutch fleet and convoy were taken into port by the English who at that time were at peace with them.

But the question with him, Mr. G. said, was not so much the right, as the policy of the measure. Supposing that neutral powers have a right to grant convoys to their trade, the object of such a convoy, according to the section of the bill which had been struck out, was "to secure and maintain the independent rights of commerce and navigation, which the laws of nations and the stipulations of treaties acknowledge and sanction." This must be the object of convoys in time of peace, and the question was, whether it would be good policy to grant a convoy to secure these rights. We know, that, in the present case, all the belligerent powers have not only violated the laws of nations, but stipulations of treaties; and to attempt to secure these rights by convoys, is precisely to say, we mean to employ violence to repel these aggressions; it is to all intents and purposes to go to war. It is not the case in the present European war, as in common wars, that the laws of nations and treaties are tolerably well respected by the different belligerent powers. In this war, both the belligerent powers have declared from the beginning, they would not respect the laws of nations and treaties. On this account he had before declared, that France had given us just cause of war; but if Congress do not think proper to go to war, they ought not to grant these vessels as convoys, which would be in fact war.

The question is, whether we shall bear with the losses which must result from capture in the present state of things, or resist them with force and war?

Mr. G. said he knew the question of war did not depend altogether upon this country. He knew that it was possible that within three months we might be in a state of war; and if the house thought it necessary to have the vessels built to be ready to meet such a state of things; the amendment went only to prevent them being used so as to involve us by our own act in war.

He had said that from the beginning of the present European war, the belligerent powers had set aside the laws of nations and stipulations of treaties. At the very beginning of the war, Great-Britain entered into treaties with Russia, the Emperor, Spain and Prussia, and inserted an article into each, to declare that not only they themselves should do all in their power to *starve* France, but that they should prevent all other countries giving them assistance by virtue of their neutrality. [Mr. G. read the article from the treaty entered into with Russia, dated the 25th of March, 1793.] It was well known he said, that these powers had acted in conformity to this declaration. The British orders of June and November 1793, were framed on that principle.

France had also behaved in a still more extraordinary manner. It was immaterial, in the present consideration, to enquire whether Great-Britain or France was the first to break the laws of nations; the fact is, that all the different belligerent powers have at times infringed them; and even the last arrivals from Europe bring accounts (which though not official, carry every appearance of being true) of instructions given to the commanders of British vessels of war, which are direct violations of the laws of nations and of treaties.

It is true, that at present the infringements of the laws of nations made by France are vastly more oppressive, and in their consequences far more extensive and injurious to our trade than those of any other nation; but it is not less true, that until we do deem these infringements sufficient cause of war, we ought not to enter into any measures which will in their effects amount to the same thing as actual war. To grant convoys is such a measure; and before that is done, it ought to be considered whether in a state of war, we should be in a better situation than at present.

Mr. G. was aware he should at once be met with an exclamation, What! Will you not protect our commerce? Are you not bound to protect it? So far as this complaint was considered in a local point of view, he tho't it unfounded. He had heard it said, and repeated, that those states which are more commercial than others, would not quietly sit down under the neglect, if protection was not given to commerce. So far as relates to the eastern states, he believed they had no greater reason to complain than some other states on this ground. Whilst on this floor, Mr. G. said, he considered himself as a representative of the whole union, and bound to attend to the protection and to the interests of every part of the United States; but if the matter was to be considered on local ground, the middle states had as great right to complain as the eastern, and therefore no reasons of locality could induce him to give the vote which he proposed to give, since the state of Pennsylvania and New-York have as much interest in commerce as the eastern states. The total amount of the tonnage of the four eastern states employed in foreign trade is 248,000 tons, and that of the states of Pennsylvania and New-York 195,000. The representation of the eastern states on this floor, compared with the states of New-York and Pennsylvania (which was the best criterion of their respective population) is as 27 to 23, and the proportion of foreign tonnage betwixt them is as 27 to 21¼. There was therefore no sensible difference between them

The question was, which was the best way of protecting our trade, in our present situation. Government was bound to protect all its citizens, in whatever occupation they chuse to follow; but its power of protection is restrained to a certain extent. In this instance, instead of convoys protecting our trade, they will be the destruction of it; for, if by any act of ours, war is produced our trade would be in a worse situation than at present, bad as it is.

But he would examine to what extent our present injuries go, and how convoys would apply.

Convoys were to apply more specifically in two cases, viz. where a seizure was attempted for want of a *rule d'equipage*, or where, according to the late French decree, our vessels have British manufactures or produce on board. He had never examined to see how far the demand with respect to the *rule d'equipage* was an infringement of our treaty with France. He had taken it for granted that if it were justified by our treaty, it was now made a mere pretext for seizure, because our treaty had been in force since the commence of the war, and this ground had never been taken till lately. But upon this subject, he would observe, that almost all the mischief which could be done had been done, for want of these papers, as our vessels could now always furnish themselves with them. He did not think it necessary, therefore, to grant convoys for this purpose.

So far as relates to British manufactures being good prize, he agreed with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) that we ought to take into consideration the extent of our trade to that country, not only our export trade, but our returns from thence. The effect of the French decree will be either to raise the price of insurance much higher upon our own vessels, or the carrying trade will be carried on in British vessels. But great as these evils would be, he believed it would be better to bear with them than go to war. The only evil in one instance will be, that the consumer will have to pay the additional rate of insurance, and he would much rather do this than change our present situation. For in case of war, not only all British manufactures will be equally liable to captures; but all our trade will be in the same situation. And will any gentleman say, that there will be less captures on our trade in a state of war, than in our present state? Is it to be supposed that these twelve vessels, with the three frigates, and all the vessels we can build and man, will protect our trade, so as to reduce our captures below their present number? He believed not. He believed that in a state of war, more captures would be made, as not only the vessels which are now captured under different pretences, would still be captured, but that part of our trade which now escapes capture, will then be seized.

The amount of our exports, Mr. G. said, was 51 millions. Out of those 51 millions, 8½ are sent to Great-Britain. Though this is the amount, according to the statement from the proper department, the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) has said, that considerable quantities of goods sent to the British West-Indies, have been entered at the custom-house as for the French West-Indies, in order to avoid capture; but it had also been stated by a gentleman who must be supposed to be better acquainted with commercial subjects than him (Mr. S. Smith) that full as many goods were entered for the French West-Indies, intended for the English, as in the other case. It was, at all events, only an assertion, which ought not to lessen the credit of an official statement.

On the other hand, it appears by this estimate, that to the amount of 25 millions of dollars is exported to France, Spain and Holland. This, in case of war, will doubtless be cut off. And if we are not at liberty to export that portion of our produce thither, what must be done with it? The only country to which we shall have a free trade will be Great-Britain. The effect of this will be, to sink the price of our produce; because the whole is not wanted and cannot be consumed in Great-Britain, and she is shut out from those ports to which we now send it. Independent, therefore, of additional captures, that immense American tonnage, which it is intended to protect, would at once be reduced to one third of what it now is, for want of a market for our produce.

Nay, in addition to these 25 millions, our trade to the Hanse Towns will also be destroyed, as it is well known what was the situation of Hamburgh, so that, in case of war, the whole of our trade will be cut off, except 8½ millions to Great-Britain and her dominions, and a few millions to Sweden and Denmark. He could not, therefore, see, how the granting of a convoy could protect our commerce, when the effect must be war, which will destroy it.

The gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) yesterday told the committee, that the effect of not granting convoys would be, to give the whole of our carrying trade to Great-Britain. He wished to know, if this was to be the effect of not granting convoys, what would be the effect of war? The moment we go to war, we give to Great-Britain the whole of our trade. But the gentleman went on to tell the committee, what France would say to this country next, if we did not resist her. He said she would tell us, You shall no longer go to Hamburgh, or to any other place at which you get money for your produce, because you will pay that money to G. Britain for her manufactures. If this would be the case, in case we declined granting convoys, he wished to know what would be the effect of war? Was it expected that France would give more latitude to our trade in case of actual war than at present?

When gentlemen spoke of the immense increase of our tonnage from 450,000 to 800,000 tons, did they consider to what this increase was owing? It has been owing to our neutrality, it has taken place during the present European war, whilst the tonnage of Great-Britain employed in the trade of this country, has by the effect of that war, decreased from 206,000 tons, which it was in 1792, to 19,600, which it was by the last returns at the end of 1796. Seeing, therefore, that notwithstanding all the captures made of our vessels, our tonnage has increased from year to year; in order to save that valuable tonnage, and to afford every possible protection to it, if that was the only object of the house, they must wish the present state of things to subsist in preference to a state of war, and must therefore refrain from taking steps which cannot fail to produce war.

It was not only his opinion that the granting of convoys would lead to war. The point has been conceded. For what did the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) state convoys were wanted? He said they were wanted against the depredatory decrees of the French—the *role d'equipage* and the decree making vessels with British manufactures on board, legal prize. He said it was to resist these decrees. He went farther, he said, they ought to be resisted at the mouth of the cannon. If capture was to be resisted at the mouth of the cannon, without war, he could not understand it. If he understood the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) he went still farther, and said that he would resist a search. And certainly the moment a principle of this sort was assumed, it was nothing more or less than war. Unless indeed some unintelligible metaphysical distinction should be attemped betwixt *fighting* and *war*. It, then, it is better, as a matter of calculation, to be in the present state of things than at war, were there any other considerations, which ought to set aside this matter of calculation? The committee were told by the gentleman from S. Carolina, that if we did not resist, France would go on step by step, in her course of aggressions against this country. This is mere matter of speculation. It is possible France may go on in this way. If she goes on to make war upon us, then let our vessels be used in their full power. Let us not, however, said he, act on speculative grounds; but examine our present situation, and if better than war, let us keep it.

The committee have been told, that this doctrine, is a doctrine of submission. The gentleman called war by the name of resistance, and they gave the appellation of abject submission to a continuance of forbearance under our present losses and captures. He affixed a different idea to the word submission. He would call it submission to purchase peace with money—he would call it submission to accept of ignominious terms of peace—he would call it submission to make any acknowledgments unworthy of an independent country. He would call it submission to give up by treaty any right which we possess. He would call it submission to recognize by treaty any claim contrary to the laws of nations. But there is a great difference betwixt surrendering by treaty our rights and independence as a nation, and saying, "We have met with captures and losses from the present European war; but as it is coming to a close, it is not our interest to enter into it, but rather to go on as we have done." This, he thought, would be a wise course, and extremely different from a state of submission.

The committee had been told of a spirit of money as improper, and that it ought to be set aside. To speak of expence is no proof of that magnanimity, national honour, and national spirit, which have enabled other nations to repel their enemies. He did not think the instances quoted by the gentleman from S. Carolina were happy. He had quoted France, and said, that it was because she had set aside every other consideration but the necessity of supporting the war; because she had disregarded every thing like property and deluged her own country with blood, that she had been successful.

Mr. G. had no objection that France might be adduced as an example to lead us to repel any enemy which may attempt to invade us; but in her disregard for property, in her confiscations, and requisitions in those measures which have had conquest and plunder, and not resistance, for their object; and above all in the deluge of blood that had been shed for the sake of ambition, or caprice, or faction, he trusted never would be set up as a proper model for this country.

The instances of Rome and Athens, which the gentleman adduced, were not more happy. He did not think the spirit of conquest, which animated the first, the spirit of plunder towards every other independent state of Greece which actuated the last, the lust for power which characterized both, to be that spirit which would be best calculated to promote the happiness of America.

Mr. G. concluded by saying, that he meant to have gone further into a consideration of what was called a spirit of submission, and to have drawn some comparisons between our present state, and what it had been in some stages of the European war; but finding the usual hour of adjournment past, he would forbear to do it at present. He then recapitulated his arguments, and sat down.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) expressed an earnest wish that the committee of the whole should rise, and have leave to sit again, not so much for the sake of further discussing the merits of the amendment as of affording to members an opportunity of exposing the dangerous and fatal tendency of the arguments adduced in the support of it. Feeling as he did upon the occasion, it would be almost criminal in him to forbear to declare, that he had heard with astonishment, and he had almost said, with indignation, the speech to which they had been listening, from the member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin.) He had never expected to have heard such tame and submissive language within the walls of Congress and from a representative of the American people, at a time too when they were smarting under injuries and insults. If that member had ever made himself acquainted with the principles that actuated the Americans in 1775, with which his doctrines were in direct hostility, yet he surely could not have so soon forgotten the tenor and spirit of the dispatches from our commissioners in Paris. That this speech had been prepared before the receipt of those dispatches was by no means improbable, but that it should be uttered thus openly and boldly, after those important communications had been published to the world, was indeed surprizing. If it were a motion in order in that body, Mr. Dayton declared that he should immediately move that it be printed, and that copies should not only be given to every member, but as far as possible to all the citizens of the United States, that they might all, as with one voice disclaim the principles which it tended to inculcate.

Mr. Nicholas hoped the committee would rise, that the gentleman from New-Jersey might have an opportunity given to him to state, in what this speech was so extraordinary, which would be much more conformable to legislative proceedings, than making denunciations in general terms.

Mr. S. Smith hoped the committee would not rise, but that the question would be now taken.

Mr. Allen wished the committee would not rise. Let us sit here till midnight, till sunrise if necessary; let us determine this question before we leave our seats. Gentlemen design to protract this debate and to occupy another three weeks on a question which ought to be decided the first day.

The best method of expressing our indignation, and our abhorrence of the sentiments we have just heard from the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) and of their author is to sit still and decide the question. Sir, when I see the spirit which outrageously attacked the late President for his proclamation of neutrality; when I see the spirit which justified and applauded the appeal of a certain foreign minister from the constituted authorities of the country to the people; when I see the spirit which professing devotion to the people, and hypocritically preaching up the rights of man, excited an insurrection—[*A confused cry of* "Order!" *and* "Go on," *and Mr. Allen sat down.*]

Mr. Brookes said, though he had as great an aversion to the submissive course recommended by the gentleman from Pennsylvania as any member of the committee, as he believed it repugnant to the feelings of the American people, yet he thought his speech ought not to go unanswered. This speech would have been thought an extraordinary one in the year 1775, and if the sentiments contained in it had been adopted, our revolution would never have been accomplished. He hoped, therefore, that the committee would rise, that arguments which would lead to a surrender of the peace and independence of this country to a foreign nation, might be resisted.

Mr. Macon hoped the committee would rise, for the reasons assigned by the gentleman last up, because if the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was such as he stated it to be, he wished to hear it exposed. It had struck him very differently.

Mr. Sitgreaves hoped the committee would not rise. He believed no profession was necessary on his part; it would be readily credited that he felt as much opposition to the opinions of his colleague as any gentleman could do; but he did not think his speech of such importance that the committee should sit another day to answer it. He believed the answer to it, was to be found in the late dispatches of our Envoys, and in the convictions of every American. He believed the time was come, when instead of speaking, Congress ought to act. This speech had already been answered; since every thing which had now been repeated, had been heard before, and all that could be said upon the subject could not add to the conviction of any one. He believed the present was a subject well understood by every man both in and out of doors, and no good effect could be produced by delay. The best answer to this speech, he believed, would be, an immediate decision against the doctrine which it contained.

Mr. Brent felt solicitous for the committee to rise, because he felt a great desire to know what it was in the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which had apparently created so high a degree of indignation in certain gentlemen of the committee. For his part, he owned the gentleman from Pennsylvania had engaged his most serious attention; and if that gentleman was culpable, he was equally so, for he approbated every sentiment which he delivered. He thought it one of the most temperate discussions he had ever heard, being free from personalities, and, as it struck him, of any expression which could excite irritation in any one. If when a gentleman rises on the floor of this house, on a great and important question—on a question on which perhaps depend the peace and independence of the country—he is to be treated in this manner, there is an end to all freedom of debate. He must own, he had never, on any occasion, seen so much indecency of conduct as had been shewn towards the gentleman from Pennsylvania, for having delivered sentiments, which, in his opinion, did honour both to the head and heart of that gentleman.

Mr. Dana wished the committee to rise.—When he reflected that the gentleman from New-Jersey was a native American, and had been an American soldier through the late revolution, he could not be surprized at the indignation which he felt on this occasion; but he wished the committee to rise, in order to shew that the gentleman had perverted the sense of the laws of nations. As to his arguments to prove that it would be more our interest to submit to, than to resist the terms offered to us by France, he believed the answer which our envoys returned to the agents of the French government, would also be a complete answer to them.

Mr. Gallatin said he did not mean to make any kind of observations upon what had fallen from the member from Connecticut (Mr. Allen) or the Speaker; he meant only to notice what had been said by the gentleman last up from Connecticut, who had perverted his sentiments. That gentleman had said, that his observations would find an answer in the reply of our envoys to the agents of Talleyrand, thereby signifying, that he Mr. G. had expressed himself in favour of an acceptance of such terms as had been offered to our envoys. That gentleman could not surely have attended to what he had said; because he had expresly stated, that he should consider it as submission to pay to that nation any money, or to recognize any claim contrary to the law of nations; but he had said, he would rather submit to our present captures, under the hope that they might not have a long continuance, than take a measure which was war.

He would just add, that the Speaker was mistaken when he stated that the speech which he had delivered was prepared before the late dispatches were communicated. It was prepared at the time of its being delivered, and in answer to the speech of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Harper) delivered yesterday. Before the dispatches were communicated, he had hopes of peace; after he had heard them read, those hopes were not extinguished; but from the publication of them his hopes were very feeble—feeble as they were, however, he did not wish to blast them by any act of this house. As to the sentiments which he had delivered, he was not ashamed of them, and he should support them at any time, in opposition to what that gentleman, or any other, may oppose to them.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

THE STAND—*No. VII.*

The dispatches from our envoys have at length made their appearance. They present a picture of the French government exceeding in turpitude whatever was anticipated from the previous intimations of their contents. It was natural to expect, that the perusal of them would have inspired a universal sentiment of indignation and disgust; and that no man, calling himself an American, would have had the hardihood to defend, or even to palliate a conduct so atrocious. But it is already apparent, that an expectation of this kind would not have been well founded.

There are strong symptoms that men in power in France understand better than ourselves the true character of their faction in this country, at least of its leaders; and that as to these, the agents who conferred with our envoys, were not mistaken in predicting that the unreasonableness of the demands upon us would not serve to detach the party from France, or to re unite them to their own country. The high-priest of this sect, with a tender regard for the honor of the immaculate directory, has already imagined several ingenious distinctions to relieve them from the odium and corruption unfolded by the dispatches. Among these is the suggestion that there is no proof of the privity of the directory—all may have been the mere contrivance of the minister for foreign relations.

The presumption from so miserable a subterfuge is, that had the propositions proceeded immediately from the directory, the cry from the same quarter would have been—there is no evidence that the councils or nation approved of them; they at least are not implicated; the friendship of the two republics ought not to be disturbed on account of the villainy of the transitory and fugitive organs of one of them. The inventor of the subterfuge however, well knew that the Executive organ of a nation never comes forward in person to negotiate with foreign ministers; and that unless it be presumed to direct and adopt what is done by its agents, it may always be sheltered from responsibility or blame. The recourse to so pitiful an evasion, betrays in its author a systematic design to excuse France at all events—to soften a spirit of submission to every violence she may commit—and to prepare the way for implicit subjection to her will. To be the pro-consul of a despotic directory over the United States, degraded to the condition of a province, can alone be the criminal, the ignoble aim of so seditious, so prostitute a character.

The subaltern mercenaries go still farther. Publications have appeared, endeavoring to justify or extenuate the demands upon our envoys, and to inculcate the slavish doctrine of compliance. The United States, it is said, are the aggressors, and ought to make atonement; France assisted them in their revolution with loans, and they ought to reciprocate the benefit; peace is a boon worth the price required for it, and it ought to be paid. In this motley form, our country is urged to sink voluntarily, and without a struggle, to a state of tributary vassalage. Americans are found audacious and mean enough to join in the chorus of a foreign nation, which calls upon us to barter our independence for a respite from the lash.

The charge of aggression upon the United States is false; and if true, the reparation, from the nature of the case, ought not to be pecuniary. This species of indemnification between nations, is only proper where there has been pecuniary injury.

The loans received by us from France were asked as a favor, on condition of reimbursement by the United States; and were freely granted for a purpose of mutual advantage. The advances to be made by us were exacted as the price of peace. Though in name loans, they would be in fact contributions, by the coertion of a power which has already wrested from our citizens an immense property, for which it owes to them compensation.

To pay such a price for peace, is to prefer peace to independence. The nation which becomes tributary takes a master.* Peace is doubtless precious, but it is a bauble compared with national independence, which includes national liberty. The evils of war to resist such a precedent, are insignificant, compared with the evil of the precedent. Besides that there could be no possible security for the enjoyment of the object for which the disgraceful sacrifice was made.

To disguise the poison, misrepresentation is combined with sophistry. It is alledged, that finally no more was asked than that the United States should purchase sixteen millions of Dutch inscriptions, and that by doing this, they would have secured compensation to their citizens for depredations on their trade to four times the amount, with an intermission of the depredations; that no hazard of ultimate loss could have attended the operation, because the United States owed the Dutch a much larger sum which would be a pledge for payment or discount.

This is a palpable attempt to deceive. The first propositions were such as have been represented in a former paper, but it appears in the sequel, that the French agents seeing the inflexible opposition of our envoys to their plan, and hoping to extort finally a considerable sum, though less than at first contemplated, relaxed so far in their demands as to narrow them down to the payment of a douceur of twelve hundred thousand livres with a positive engagement to advance to the French government a sum equal to the amount of the spoliations of our trade, and a further engagement to send to our government for power to purchase of France thirty two millions of the inscriptions (12,800,000 dollars) in return for all which, our envoys were to be permitted to remain six months in Paris, depredations on our trade during that time, were to be suspended, and a commission of five persons was to be appointed to liquidate the claims for past depredations which were to be satisfied "in a *time* and *manner* to be agreed upon." The substance of these demands is to pay immediately twelve hundred thousand livres and to bind ourselves to pay absolutely twenty millions of dollars more (the estimated amount of the spoliations) for what?—barely for the acknowledgment of a debt to our citizens, which without it, is not the less due, and for a suspension of *hostilities** for six months.

Afterwards, in a conversation between the French minister himself and one of our envoys, the propositions assumed another form. The United States were required to purchase of France at par sixteen millions of inscriptions, and to promise *further aid when in their power.* This *arrangement being first made* and not before, France was to take measures for reimbursing the equitable demands of our citizens on account of captures.

The purchase of the inscriptions was to be a preliminary. The arrangement for reimbursing our merchants was to follow. The nature of it was not explained; but it is to be inferred from all that preceded, that the expedient of the advance of an equal sum by the United States would have been pressed as the basis of the promised arrangement. This last proposal was in its principle as bad as either of the former; in its tendency worse. The promise of future assistance would have carried with it the privilege to repeat at pleasure the demand of money, and to dispute with us about our ability to supply; and it would have embarked us as an *associate* with France in the war. It was to promise her the most effectual aid in our power, and that of which she stood most in need.

The scheme of concealment was a trick. The interest of France to engage us in the war against Great-Britain, as a mean of wounding her commerce, is too strong to have permitted the secret to be kept by her. By the ratification of the treaty, in which the senate must have concurred, too many would have obtained possession of the secret to allow it to remain one. While it did, the apprehension of discovery would have enabled France to use it as an engine of unlimited extortion. But a still greater objection is, that it would have been infamous in the United States, thus covertly to reliquish their neutrality, and with equal cowardice and hypocrisy to wear the mask of it, when they had renounced the reality.

The idea of securing our advances, by means of the debt which we owe to the Dutch is without foundation. The creditors of the United States are the *private citizens* of the Batavian republic. Their demands could not be opposed by a claim of our government upon their government. The only shape in which it could be attempted must be in that of reprisals for the delinquency of the government. But this would not only be a gross violation of the principle—it would be contrary to *express* stipulations in the contracts for the loans†.

In the same spirit of deception, it has also been alledged that our envoys by giving the douceur of twelve hundred thousand livres and agreeing to send for powers to make a loan, might have obtained a suspension of depredations for six months. There is not a syllable in the dispatches to countenance this assertion. A large advance in addition, either on the basis of the spoliations, or by way of purchase of the inscriptions, is uniformly made the condition of suspending hostilities.

Glosses so false and insidious as these, in a crisis of such immiment public danger, to mislead the opinion of our nation concerning the conduct and views of a foreign enemy, are shoots from a very pernicious trunk. Opportunity alone is wanting to unveil the treason which lurks at the core.

What signifies the quantum of the contribution, had it been really as unimportant as is represented? 'Tis the principle which is to be resisted at every hazard. 'Tis the pretension to make us tributary, in opposition to which every American ought to resign the last drop of his blood.

The pratings of the Gallic faction at this time reminds us of those of the British faction at the commencement of our revolution. The insignificance of a duty of three pence per pound on tea was echoed and re-echoed as the bait to an admission of the right to bind us in all cases whatsoever.

The tools of France incessantly clamor against the treaty with Britain as the just cause of the resentment of France. It is curious to remark, that in the conferences with our envoys this treaty was never once mentioned by the French agents. Particular passages in the speech of the President are alone specified as a ground of dissatisfaction. This is at once a specimen of the fruitful versatility, with which causes of complaint are contrived, and of the very slight foundations on which they are adopted.—A temperate expression of sensibility at an outrageous indignity, offered to our government by a member of the Directory, is converted into a mortal offence. The ty-

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* The argument of what has been done in the cases of Algerines and Indians, has nothing pertinent but in the comparison of relative ferocity. In this view, the claim of the Directory is indisputable—but in every other it is preposterous. It is the general practice of civilized nations to pay barbarians—there is no point of honor to the contrary. But between civilized nations, the payment of tribute by one to another, is by the common opinion of mankind, a badge of servitude.

* It is observable that the French give themselves the denomination of hostilities to their depredations upon us. Our Jacobins would have us consider them as gentle caresses.

† They all provide against seizure or sequestration by way of reprisals, &c.

rants will not endure a murmur at the blows they inflict.

But the dispatches of our envoys, while they do not sanction the charge preferred by the Gallic faction against the treaty, confirm a very serious charge which the friends of the government bring against that faction. They prove, by the unreserved confession of her agents, that France placed absolute dependence on this party in every event, and counts upon their devotion to her as an encouragement to the hard conditions which they attempt to impose. The people of this country must be infatuated indeed, if after this plain confession they are at a loss for the true source of the evils they suffered or may hereafter suffer from the despots of France—'Tis the unnatural league of a portion of our citizens with the oppressors of their country.

TITUS MANLIUS.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, April 24.

The following Address to the PRESIDENT and CONGRESS of the United States, breathing the *true American spirit*, was in circulation in this town yesterday, when upwards of *fifteen hundred* respectable Citizens of all classes voluntarily subscribed thereto. To accommodate those who may not yet have had an opportunity, and who may wish to join in this honorable and patriotic transaction, Copies of the Address will be deposited at the following places until to-morrow evening:

Taylors and Cooper's Offices, State-street;
Col. Jos. May's Store, No. 3, Long-Wharf;
Nathl. Balch's Shop, Cornhill;
Capt. Joseph Howard's Store, Fore-street;
Col. John May's Store, Union Wharf, N.E.

To JOHN ADAMS, President,
And to the CONGRESS of the *United States*.

THE Subscribers, Inhabitants, and Citizens of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, deeply impressed with the critical and alarming situation of the United States: and convinced of the necessity of UNANIMITY and FIRMNESS at this interesting moment, beg leave to express to the SUPREME EXECUTIVE, and the CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, their fullest approbation of the measures adopted by THE PRESIDENT relative to our Foreign Relations; their gratitude for his exertions to conciliate the French republic, and his solicitude to settle and accommodate all existing differences, upon terms compatible with the safety, the interest, and the dignity of the United States.

They beg leave also to express their high and elevated opinion of, and confidence in the VIRTUE, the WISDOM, and the PRUDENCE of the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, and their fixed resolution to support, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, such measures as the President and Congress, in their wisdom shall determine to be necessary to promote and secure the honor and happiness of the United States;—Nor can they omit, at this crisis, and upon such an occasion, TO DECLARE TO THE WORLD, THAT "THEY ARE NOT HUMILIATED UNDER A COLONIAL SENSE OF FEAR;"—"THEY ARE NOT A DIVIDED PEOPLE;"—THAT THEY KNOW THEIR RIGHTS, AND ARE DETERMINED TO SUPPORT THEM.

Boston, April 21st, 1798.

NEW-YORK April 27.

It appears by a letter from Capt. Smith, of the ship Bristol, dated Morlaix, Feb. 6, that his ship was captured on the 8th January, by the Heureuse Speculator, commanded by Alexander Black, a native American. The Bristol was owned by Thomas Smith, Esq. of this city, who has a letter from Thos. Buckley, at Lisbon, which says, "As the ship was only in ballast, I have some hopes the Captain may be able to recover the property."

The ship Beilona Dale, from England, arrived at Alexandria, brings no later news than the 18th Feb. Capt. D. says, most of the American ships in England were arming.

A new paper called "The Gazette," is just published at Portland (M.)—The publisher, E A. Jenks, says, "Its pages shall ever be shut to the enemies of order and government, and to the defamers of our laws country." May such truly federal publications become still more numerous—They must NOW be well supported.

☞ Those gentlemen who are concerned in the cargo of the ship Corona, Captain Grutzmacher, bound from Hamburgh to Philadelphia, but lately cast away on Cape Cod, will please to meet on Monday morning, 30th April, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-House, in No. 3.
april 27.

Aloes at Auction.

On TEUSDAY next, the 1st of May, at 11 o'clock at FOOTMAN and Co's. Auction Store, will be sold for approved indorsed notes at 60 days.

A Quantity of Cape Aloes

In lots to suit the purchasers, of a good quality, being the property of a person deceased,

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auctioneers.*
april 26. dts

Landing at Waln's wharf,

From on board the brig Enterprize, capt. Langdon, from Jamaica.

60 hogsheads of good SUGAR, and } Entitled to
60,000 wt. of prime green COFFEE } drawback.

And For Sale by
WHARTON & LEWIS,
No 115, South Front street.

Who have likewise for sale,
A quantity of 4th proof Jamaica Rum
Molasses, and
70 barrels of Tanners' Oil
A few bbls. excellent Limes
april 14. 60t0t

WANTED,
APPROVED BILLS on Amsterdam—for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per guilder. Enquire of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States. § april 23.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *April* 28.

Copy of a letter from Major Constant Freeman, to the Secretary of War, dated New-Orleans, 6th April, 1798.

SIR,

After I had closed my letter to you, which I had continued from the second to the fifth instant, I received one from capt. Guion, of which I enclose you a copy, and an extract of a letter from Mr. Daniel Clarke, to his nephew.

Last evening arrived here a boat from the Illinois. I have received the following information from a Mr. Kenner, who came passenger. That he separated from the detachment under the command of Major Kersey, on Sunday the first instant, at one o'clock, P. M. he supposes between five and six leagues above the Walnut Hills; that as the Illinois boat had a sail, and the wind was fair, they left Major Kersey, and halted at the Walnut Hills early in the evening; that the works had not been destroyed, but appeared to be in good order; that major Kersey must have arrived at his station early on Monday morning. The detachment left the Chickasaw Bluffs on the 19th of last month, and had been detained by contrary winds and bad weather. Mr. Kenner observed that the Major's boats were old and that he was therefore obliged to proceed with the greatest caution.

The Spanish troops from Natchez had arrived at Baton Rouge. Mr. Kenner saw them there on the fourth inst.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CONSTANT FREEMAN, JUN.

The Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter from Captain Isaac Guion to Major Constant Freeman dated Natchez, March 27th, 1798.

"Should this find you in New-Orleans, it will be handed to you by a Mr. Stewart Wilkins from Kentucky, brother to our Quarter Master General; he left the Chickasaw Bluff on the 15th instant, where capt. Peirce had been thirteen days, and Major Kersey had not yet moved, and I have reason to believe that he is not yet arrived at the Walnut Hills, which place was evacuated on the night of the 23d—and Friday next, the 30th, is the day fixed for the same operation to take place here."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Daniel Clarke, of Clarkesville, to Daniel Clarke, Jun. of New-Orleans, dated March 31, 1798.

"The American flag was hoisted at the Fort of Natchez the 30th instant, and Mr. Ellicott will be here on the 2d of next month."

Yesterday, the House of Representative of the United States passed the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1798. They also went again into the consideration of the bill for newly organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, of the United States; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and being discharged from a further consideration of it, the bill was recommitted to a select committee.

A bill was received from the Senate for authorizing the President to procure a number of small vessels to be equipped as gallies or otherwise.

The house adjourned till Monday.

Married on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Blackwell, Mr. CHARLES MARSHALL, Junr. to the amiable and accomplished Miss MARY WALLIS.

The report of the loss of a vessel bound from Halifax to Boston, together with the passengers on board, published in our paper of yesterday under the Boston head, turns out to be the fabrication of some vagrant *Callender*, lately discharged from the prison in Boston.

THEATRE.

The following Toasts were given in the Interlude of General Wolfe, last evening, written by Mr. Marshall for that occasion.

May the Sword of Virtue, drawn in the cause of Freedom, never be sheathed but in Conquest!

May the blessings of Liberty, secured to us by the blood of our Forefathers, never be forfeited by the degeneracy of their Sons.

The grateful Memory of those Heroes who fought, bled and died for their Country.—Standing and uncovered, with 3 cheers.

Although Bache called his myrmidons to arms, and requested the republican party (as he called it) to go to the Theatre in a strong body for the purpose of exciting riot and tumult, yet the PATRIOTIC SONG was received last evening with more enthusiastic applause than before. It was again *encored and sung four times*, and called for much oftener. As the Theatre, more than any other place, brings together people of all sorts and classes, the execration which the French murder-shouts have received there and the unbounded and incessant plaudits that have for some time past been bestowed on our own *National Music* is a happy evidence of the patriotic state of the public mind.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, april 23.

"Since the publication of the Dispatches from our Envoys, a wonderful change has taken place among those here who have been opposed to the Government, and in favor of the French."

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Bache and his myrmidons are continually growling about the influence which the British Merchants have on the politics of America. It is really singular if they have any influence that all those places at which they reside should send representatives noted for their hostility to Great Britain. It is well known that in New England (the great Bulwark of our Government) there are very few imported citizens of any description. The trade of that country is altogether carried on by native Americans. New-York where there are a number of British Merchants, sends a jacobin representative. Philadelphia where perhaps they are still more numerous sends Mr Swanwick, Baltimore Mr Smith, Alexandria Mr Brent. Norfolk Mr Parker; Charleston indeed sends Mr Pinckney; but until his election, which was unanimous, I am told there was generally a majority of antifederal votes in the city, which were only counterblanced by the Federalism of the adjoining counties.

COMMON SENSE.

Our Democrats may be assured, that their property is as sweet to our *dear allies*, as that of a Federalist, or Aristocrat. This they have found to their cost in many instances.

NEW DEFINITION OF CONTRABAND.

An American Captain, lately carried into Guadaloupe, asked Victor Hughes what goods he considered as contraband, Victor very candidly answered, all that are worth taking.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, April 28.

Six Per Cent.	15/
Three per Cent.	9/4
Deferred 6 per Cent.	12/9
BANK United States,	20 per cent.
——— Pennsylvania,	23 per cent.
——— North America,	50 per cent.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	7½ to 10 per cent.
——— N. A.	ditto 30 per cent.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		DAYS
Schr. Hope, Minick,	Havanna	16
Jane, Greenill,	Lisbon	46
Flying Squirrel, Bush,	Havanna	16
Brig Jane, Vanfise,	Cape Francois	15
Sally, Hampton,	St. Bartholomew's	16

A ship from Alexandria and several square rigged vessels are below.

Capt. Vanfise informs, that the squadron of frigates from Brest had arrived at the Cape, previous to his sailing,

List of vessels advertised at New-York, to sail for the following ports—

For London.

The ship Holland, captain Johnson, to sail by the 1st May—Apply to Henry Chapman, No. 120, Water street.

For Liverpool.

The ship Sarah, captain Cooper, to sail in all this month—Apply to Archibald Gracie.

Ship Betsey—With all convenient speed.—Apply to Hugh Pollock, & Co.

Ship Peggy, captain M'Cottle—To sail in a few days—Apply to Wm. Bowne, No. 265, Pearl-street.

For Bristol.

Ship Atlas, captain Wilson—Will sail early in May—Apply to Wm. Neilson, & Co.

For Hamburgh.

The Swedish ship L'Amitie du Nord, Captain Skogstrom—Will sail with all possible dispatch—Apply to Henry Sadler, & Co.

For Glasgow.

The ship Fanny—capt. Braine—to sail 10th May—Apply to Thomas Buchannan No. 41 Wall-street.

Brig Nymph— to sail by the 1st of May—Apply on board at the Old Slip, or 22 Stone street.

New-York, April 27.

ARRIVED,		DAYS.
Brig Iris, Lee,	Lisbon	43
Mary, Confue,	Curracoa	43
Enterprize, Malabie,	Havannah	13
Schr. Juliana, ———,	do.	13
Concord, ——,	Savannah	6
Sloop Hope, Cox,	Havannah	14
Harriot, Can,	do.	13

Baltimore, April 26.

Arrived brig Barbary, capt. Thomas, 26 days from Baffaterre, Guadaloupe.

Captain Thomas informs that the Sandwich, from this port to St. Bartholomews, had been carried into Guadaloupe and cleared.

The schooner Mary, from do. to Curracoa, had also been carried into the same place and cleared.

The Susannah, from Portland to Curracoa, was carried in, and condemned; she was afterwards purchased by the supercargo of the Sandwich.

The Barbary was a prize vessel, purchased by the supercargo of the Mary. She was bound from Liverpool to Martinique with a cargo worth 60,000l. She had three different engagements with French privateers, the last of which was with a cutter, in which she lost her second mate and several men. The two cooks were cut to pieces and thrown overboard after they had got peaceable possession of the brig.

Captain Thomas spoke the following vessels:

April 3, lat. 20, 43. N. long. 65, 45, ship Flora, of Philadelphia, prize to the French.

April 9, sloop——, captain Pitman, from the Mole, bound to Rhode Island.

April 17, schooner Little Will, of Philadelphia, bound to New-Orleans—all well.

Sailed in company with the schooner Mary for Baltimore.

Savannah, April 10.

On Friday the 6th inst. arrived at this port, the schooner Cornelia, Capt. Sammis, in 10 days from Grenada.—Before Capt. Sammis left Grenada, a French Corvette of 20 guns, was captured and carried into Martinique, on board of which were French commissions, authorizing the capture of all American vessels without distinction. A French schooner was also captured, on board of which were commissions of the same tenor The above information appeared in the Grenada, Martinique and St. Vincent newspapers. In lat 30, 31, and long. 79, 30, Capt Sammis fell in with a French cruiser of 16 guns, by which he was chased for seven hours, and after having failed to attract his attention by decoys, which were artfully used, or to overtake him by sailing, she gave over the chace.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 28th, April 1798.

LETTERS for the British Packet, for Falmouth, will be received at this Office, until Tuesday the 1st May at 12 o'clock (noon.)

N. B. Inland Postage must be paid to New-York.

On Monday Morning, April 30th,
WILL BE LANDED,
From on board the ship Alexander, capt. Brown, from Jacquemel, at Wilcocks' wharf, about
80,000 wt. of fine Green Coffee
in hogsheads, barrels and bags
For Sale—apply to
John Whitesides & Co.
WHO HAS ON HAND,
Claret of the first quality, in cases
april 28. §6t

FOR SALE,
(By Postponement,)
At Public Vendue, on the 7th of May next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-House,
THE FOLLOWING
PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATES:

No. 1. A good THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 20 feet front, and 13 feet deep, with the privilege of a four feet alley. It is situated in Plumb-street, between Front and Second streets, in a pleasant and improving part of Southwark.

2. A genteel three-story brick House in Front street, between Race and Vine streets, No. 171, north—it goes through to Water street, where it is five stories high, the whole in compleat repair, and now rented for 600 dollars per ann.

3. A handsome, well finished three-story brick House, in south Second street, No. 165, it is 30 feet front, and 45 feet deep. The Lot runs through to Dock-street, on which is built a good two-story brick house: The whole was let before repaired for 800 dollars and the taxes.

4. A well built three-story brick house, situated in Chesnut-street, between Front and Second streets, being 18 feet front, and about 200 feet deep, running through to Taylor's alley, on which it is 22 feet front, with a coach house and stable. There are ten good rooms in compleat repair, and cellar under the whole, clear of ground rent and every other incumbrance.

5. A good Plantation, situated near Hights-Town, East New-Jersey, containing 186 acres, well improved land, with plenty of woodland, orchard and meadow, in a healthy situation and a good neighbourhood.

6. Another Plantation adjoining the preceding, containing also 186 acres. On which is a frame house and stable, with a large orchard of grafted fruit, a good well of water, and a large body of swamp, well timbered.

7. Also another plantation, adjoining the first mentioned; it contains 186 acres, part of which is good meadow, a large quantity of valuable swamp, a very convenient farm house, barn, stable, and a good new well of excellent water.

Also, a number of BUILDING LOTS, 100 feet front (on the great road leading to Amboy) and 300 feet deep; adapted particularly for tradesmen.

For further particulars or purchase at private sale, apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. or,
ROBERT E. GRIFFITH.
april 28. 28&30A 2,4,6,7M

Cedar Posts, Rails and Shingles
FOR SALE.

THEY will be delivered to any place in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, or New-York, where boats drawing six feet water can go from this place. It will often suit the seller to receive in return corn, provisions, wet or dry goods. Letters directed to the subscriber at this place, and put into any post office in the United States, will be regularly received and carefully attended to. Those who wish to contract in Philadelphia, will please to apply to GIDEON HILL WELLS, No. 135, Market-street. The subscriber is desirous of contracting with some responsible person in Philadelphia, to receive and dispose of for him, on commission, a quantity of two feet Shingles, for home use, and of two feet and eighteen inches, for exportation.

William Hill Wells,
Dagsborough, State of Delaware.
april 28. 2dw4w

A Country Seat to be Let,

THE first House in the Village of Germantown, situated on the right hand side of the Road—together with five or six acres of Grass Land
Apply to
GEORGE LOGAN.
april 28 *3t

[*In the press and soon will be published,*]
WILBERFORCE ON RELIGION.

PROPOSALS
BY J. ORMROD,
No. 41, Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A Practical View
OF THE
Prevailing Religious System
OF
PROFESSED CHRISTIANS,
CONTRASTED WITH
REAL CHRISTIANITY.
By WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Esq.
Member of the British Parliament.
SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.—John v. 39.

How charming is Divine Philosophy.
Not harsh and crabbed as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectared sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
MILTON.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed with a handsome Pica type, on fine paper, and will form a volume of 400 pages, large octavo.

It will be delivered to subscribers for one dollar and twenty-five cents in blue boards, or neatly bound and lettered, for one dollar and a half.

☞ The London copy sold (when it was to be had) for two dollars and a half.

☞ The British Reviewers announce this publication to be one of the most useful, elegant and energetic, on the subject of religion, that has appeared within their memory. The reception it has already met with from the public, strongly corroborates their opinion, for it has, in a few months, run rapidly through four large editions in London.

The publisher flatters himself, that as soon as its merits become generally known, it will be read with as much avidity in America as it is in Europe.

april 26. 3t

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. Blisset, & Mrs Bernard's Night

THIS EVENING, April 28,

Will be presented, a celebrated COMEDY, (not acted these two years) in four acts, called,

The BUSY BODY.

Marplot, (with an Address to the Town) mr Bernard; Sir George Airy, mr Fennell; Charles, mr Wignell; Sir Jealous Traffic, mr Francis: Whisper, mr Warrell, jun; Butler, mr Warrell; Servants, messrs Hunter, Lavancy, &c.; Sir Francis Gripe, mr Morris. Miranda, mrs Marshall; Isabinda, miss L'Estrange; Patch, mrs Oldmixon; Scentwell, mrs Doctor.

End of act I. (by particular desire,) Mr. Bernard will sing the celebrated Song of

Four and Twenty Fidlers all on a Row.

End of act II. (by desire) a New Federal Song (written by a Citizen of Philadelphia) to the Tune of

THE PRESIDDNT'S MARCH.

Will be sung by Mr. Fox, accompanied by the Full Band.

End of Act IV.

PICTTURES OF THE TIMES;
OR,
A Dissertation on Macaronyism.
BY MR. BERNARD.

End of the Comedy,

A new COMIC SCOTCH BALLET, performed upwards of three hundred nights at Drury Lane Theatre, called

THE SCOTCH GHOST,
Or, FANNY'S *Love.*

The principal characters by Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Francis, Mr. Warrell jun. Master Byrne, Mad. Harwood, and Miss Milbourne. In which will be introduced a variety of Strathspey's Reels, &c. The Ballet under the direction of Mr. Byrne.

To which will be added,

A COMIC OPERA (written by the Author of the Poor Soldier) called

LOVE IN A CAMP;
Or, Baker turn'd Soldier.

Marshal Felribellin, Mr. Fox; Patrick, Mr. Marshall; Darby, Mr. Bernard; Quiz Oxbody, Mr. Blissett; Father Luke, Mr. Hardinge; Osmitz, Mr. Warren, ; Officer, Mr. Warrell; Rupert, Mr. Warrell, jun.

Mable Flourish, Mrs. L'Estrange; Norah, Mrs Warrell; Flora, miss Milbourne.

Tickets to be had at the usual places, and at Mr. Carr's Musical Repository, Market-Street, and Mrs Bernard's corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.

☞ The curtain will drop at or before 11 o'clock.

** The public are respectfully acquainted that the next performance will be on Tuesday next.

‡ ‡ Mr. WARRELL, and Mr. WARRELL, junr's Night will be on Wednesday next.

THE LAST NIGHT.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. SULLY.

Mr. SULLY having been, by unforeseen fortuitous circumstances deprived of his late situation, and prevented, at the New Circus, of receiving the assistance of his friends and the public, ventures to put his name up for a Benefit, with the assistance of Mr. Chalmers and others, at Ricketts' Circus, on Monday next, April 30th, 1798; to which he respectfully invites them, and flatters himself the Bill of Fare with which he has the honor of presenting them, will prove both pleasing and attractive. There being no performance at the Theatre on that evening, is the occasion of the alteration from Tuesday.

WAGS AND ODDITIES,
OR
THE MEDLEY;
CONSISTING OF
Entertainments, Dramatical and Pantomimical Dances, Song, and Sentiment.

1st PART.

ADDRESS,
CONTAINING THE GRECIAN FABLE,
Mr. CHALMERS.

A Dissertation on Jealousy, by an American Lady—her first appearance.

THE TATLER,
Taken from
THE DEUCE IS IN HIM.

Doctor Prattle—Mr Chalmers.
Emily—Mrs Rowson.
Belle—by a young Lady of this City.

To conclude with the Comic Tale of *The Spirit of Contradiction*—by Mr Chalmers.

Lawyers pass, you with words, or the end of a Song
By Mr Sully.

ON THIS NIGHT MRS SULLY
Will perform a Pot-Pouri on the Grand Piano Forte

BUCKS HAVE AT YE ALL;
With a Dash at the Belles—Mr Chalmers.

2d PART.

A Burletta, called
LINCO'S TRAVELS,
OR,
HOME IS HOME.

Linco, mr Sully; Damon, by mr Frederick; Dorcas, mrs Rowson; Shepherds and Shepherdesses, by others.

The performances of the last evening having taken up more time in Representation than was expected, induced Mr. Chalmers to omit the Tale of
TOM KING, OR MONSIEUR TONSON,
It will, by particular desire, be given this evening.

Duet on the Grand Piano Forte—By Mr. Benjamin Carr and Mrs. Sully.

Notoriety, or All for a Name,
In the character of Nominal—By Mr. Chalmers.

3d PART.

MASTERLY FEATS OF ACTIVITY.
WITH GROUND AND
LOFTY TUMBLING,
By Mr. Sully and his Pupils.

4th PART.

A PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT, called
THE POWER OF LOVE;
Or, The Vicissitudes of Fortune.

With the Dying and Skeleton Scenes.
Harlequin—Mr. Sully.

With many surprising Leaps, Escapes, and Feats of Activity, particularly through
A CHURCH STEEPLE TEN FEET HIGH.

Don Ronando, Mr. Frederick—Father; Mr. Tomkins—Clown, Mr. Ponyar.

Venus, with a Song, by the young Lady who performs Belle, in the Deuce is in Him—Columbine, Mrs. Rowson.

The whole to conclude with
An EPILOGUE, in the character of Harlequin—by
MR. SULLY.

To finish with a Leap, eight feet high, through
A grand Display of Variegated Fire.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Sully, No. 22, South Fifth Street, near the New Circus; of Mr. Chalmers, No. 39, South Front Street; at B. Carr's Musical store, Market street, and O'Keller's Hotel—The outstanding tickets of Mr. Chalmers of Tuesday last will be admitted this evening.

** Particular attention will be paid to the better lighting of the stage. Mr. Chalmers is sorry to hear many of his friends departed the last night before the performances were at an end, owing to a misconception by his giving out the intentions for this evening.

96 1126

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN purſuance of the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act paſſed on the fifteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act to poſtpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties impoſed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the firſt day of July enſuing, the ſeveral Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every ſkin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any or either of the inſtruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	*Cts.*	*Mls*
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admiſſion, enrolment or regiſtry of any Counſellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the ſaid Offices, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Reſpondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further ſum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any Policy of Inſurance or inſtrument in nature thereof, on any ſhip, veſſel or goods inſured from one diſtrict to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the ſum for which Inſurance is made ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any Court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the Clerk of ſuch Court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States or ſome particular ſtate,		50	
Any Bond, bill ſingle or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		50	
And if above one thouſand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforeſaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		20	
If above one thouſand dollars,		30	
Any Notes iſſued by the banks now eſtabliſhed, or that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid Banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch Banks, to their Stockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			0
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Proteſt or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military ſervices performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Cuſtoms or duties, for leſs than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thouſand dollars,	2		
For more than two thouſand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law, (except in caſes of goods and chattels diſtrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Inſurance Company, of a ſhare in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforeſaid will be collected and received by the Supervifors, Inſpectors and other Officers of Inſpection, in the ſeveral Diſtricts, Surveys and Diviſions of the United States, and by ſuch other perſons as ſhall from to time be ſpecially appointed and employed by the Supervifors of Diſtricts for that purpoſe.

III.

The Supervifors of the ſeveral Diſtricts will, prior to the firſt day of July enſuing, and as ſoon as may be practicable, mark or ſtamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the ſaid duties; Or ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates preſcribed by law, by application to any Supervifor, Inſpector, Officer of Inſpection, or other perſon appointed for the diſtribution of Stamps, by the Supervifors of Diſtricts.

GIVEN under my Haud, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

March 10.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

BEING encouraged by a number of gentlemen in the mercantile line, to undertake the publiſhing of a Price Current in this city, and they having engaged to give him every aſſiſtance in their power to render it accurate and uſeful,

PROPOSES TO PRINT BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Philadelphia Price Current,
And Market Day Advertiſer.

To be publiſhed every Wedneſday and Saturday morning, on the following conditions.

It will be printed on four pages quarto. It will contain the Prices Current (wholeſale) at Philadelphia, with the duties on each article—The Prices Current at Boſton, New-York, Charleſton, and other parts of the United States, with the Prices Current at London, the Weſt Indies and elſewhere as often as they can be had accurate and to be relied on. The rates of inſurance—the price of ſtocks—courſe of exchange, &c. &c. Likewiſe a regular account of entries, inward and outward—with ſuch marine and other intelligence as ſhall be thought uſeful and important—and the remainder of the paper will be appropriated to advertiſements.

The price to ſubſcribers within the city and liberties, to whom it will be delivered at their houſes, will be Four Dollars per annum—Two dollars at the expiration of a month from its publication, and the remainder at the end of the year. Subſcribers at a greater diſtance will have it ſent them agreeable to their directions—to pay two dollars at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

The publication ſhall commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number have ſubſcribed to pay the expence of conducting it.

☞ It is from the advice and to gratify the wiſh of a number of mercantile gentlemen that the printer propoſes publiſhing this Price Current in a quarto ſize in preference to any other. And it is propoſed to embrace the Prices Current with ſuch other matter as may be moſt material to ſend abroad in the firſt two pages—appropriating the other two to ſuch matters as may be more immediately domeſtic, and to advertiſements.

Subſcriptions are received by ſaid Humphreys, at his Printing Office, No. 74, North Third-ſtreet, and Mr. Z. Poulſon, jun. at his office in Cheſnut-ſtreet, and at the Philadelphia library.

Philadelphia, April 14. ſtf

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built ſecond hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glaſſes and blinds in the doors, with or without harneſs.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouſe, Arch, below Sixth ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES.

april 2 *2aw3w

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Luteſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.

They have alſo For Sale,

Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, *Cheſnut Street,*

A general aſſortment of Horſeman's Piſtols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holſters, Half Covers, Light Horſeman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harneſs, &c.

april 9 dtf

City Commiſſioner's Office,
January 12*th*, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order ſouth of High-ſtreet, pleaſe apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-ſtreets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Cheſnut-ſtreet; and north of High ſtreet, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets.

NEW TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 39, *South Front Street,*
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that ſhe has opened a Store for the ſale of all kinds of TEAS, imported in the late arrivals at Boſton and Philadelphia, (as under) and which ſhe is determined to ſell on reaſonable terms. It will be her conſtant endeavour to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favor her with their cuſtom. Country ſtores will find it their advantage to deal with her, as ſhe can at a moment's notice aſſort them any quantity wanted, and will allow a reaſonable credit on approved notes.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Souchong, Hyſon Skin, and Bohea—Alſo, Coffee and Loaf Sugar for ſale.

Sarah Eaton.

april 12 s&th.6w

BRANDY.

The Cargo of the Daniſh Brig Concord,

FROM CETTE,

Will commence landing this day, at Smith's ſtreet wharf.

200 pipes 4th proof
160 do 1ſt do. } Choice Brandy
Provence white Wine, in pipes
Hazlenuts and Filberts, in ſacks
A few Almonds, Raiſins, &c.

For Sale by

Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

200,000 lbs. Java Coffee, in ſacks
Old Batavia Arrack, in pipes
Mace and Cloves, in boxes
120 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
50 do. do. Rum
Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. caſks
Madeira, London particular, in pipes, very ſuperior

april 18. d2w eot17M

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, loſt by the capture of the Britiſh Packet, Counteſs of Leiceſter—viz.

No. 3702, containing 5 ſhares } Iſſued to Henry Ca-
3703 5 do. } zenove Nephew & Co
732 1 do. iſſued to Edwards and Co.
3188 5 do. iſſued (in lieu of 6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Waddington.
2928 4 do. iſſued to Phyn, Elice and Inglis.

All perſons concerned are therefore called upon to ſhew cauſe why new Certificates ſhould not be iſſued agreeably to the ſaid application.

april 14 eo6w

Imported in the ſhip Phœnix,

Richard Grice, maſter, from Amſterdam,
A quantity of Lintſeed Oil, and
Two caſes low priced Linen Checks

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

april 19. eotf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30*th.* 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act paſſed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The ſtamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Cuſtoms or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A diſcount at the rate of ſeven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervifors or Inſpectors reſpectively, to any perſons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchaſe at one time or procure to be ſtamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties ſhall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and ſold at the rates preſcribed by law, without any additional charge or expenſe on account of the price of Paper; but for ſtamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each ſkin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each ſkin of Vellum of medium ſize, which may be furniſhed at the expenſe of the United States and proportionally for any leſſer quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Elizabeth, captain Paiſlie, from Batavia,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

400,000 wt. Java COFFEE
300 canifters SUGAR, of a ſuperior quality

ALSO,

A quantity of SAPAN WOOD

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,
China ware nankeen dining ſetts, tea and coffee cups and faucers
Nankeens, black ſattins and taffities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and Engliſh umbrellas,
Together with a general aſſortment of European Goods—among which are
Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley ſteel, Spaniſh brown and white lead
Engliſh ſcythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-ſtreet,

No. 7, to be let, three ſtories high, ſuitable for any buſineſs.

4th mo. 5th §tf

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 10, CHESNUT STREET,

11 Caſks of Carolina Indigo,

Which will be ſold on reaſonable terms on a ſhort credit.

Robert Henderſon.

april 2 mw&s4w

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRICERS,

110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogſheads of Molaſſes
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogſheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-ſtreet.

march 12. §

JUST ARRIVED,

In the ſhip Phœnix, capt. Grice, from Amſterdam,

2 boxes Siamois
3 do. Haarlem Stripes
3 do. Checks, No. 2
9 do. Sealing Wax
Cream Cheeſe in prime order for exportation
1 hhd. Hogs Briſtles, 1ſt quality
2 do. do. 2d do.
3 do. Glue, and
12 cheſts firſt quality Red Cruſt

ALSO,

Juſt Received, via Baltimore, &c.

50 bales brown Ticklenburgs and hempen Linens
10 bales German Oznabrigs
30 bales brown Rolls and Heſſins
25 bales Poliſh do. ſuitable for coffee and cotton bags
20 bales empty Bags
1 bale bleached Heſſans
1 package Turkey Yarn
54 pieces Madraſs Handkerchiefs
1 cheſt Tapes, No. 13, 25, &c.
1 package cotton Lindſeys
1250 boxes Window Glaſs, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, 14 by 16, 16 by 18, &c.
20 cheſts plain and flowered half pint, pint and quart Tumblers
20 cheſts Looking Glaſſes, aſſorted
4 large elegant do.
30 travelling Liquor caſes
1 cheſt and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
400 ſides upper and ſoal Leather
A cargo of prime Mahogany
Several Anchors, from 4 to 12 cwt.
20 pipes old Port } WINES
A few quarter caſks Sherry } WINES
60 caſes White
200 boxes Claret
80 boxes Capers
300 ſmall boxes Ruſſia Soap
30 tierces Rice
50 caſks Roll Brimſtone
40 kegs yellow ſtone Ochre
15 kegs Pearl Barley
2 hogſheads Madder
1 cheſt aſſorted Quills
6 bales Writing Paper
10 cheſts Slates and Pencils
20 trunks Mens' and Womens' Shoes
60 Silver Watches
1 hhd Coffee Mills
2 do fiſhing and blocking Twine
2 cheſts Nuremberg Toys
A few Demijohns
A quantity of ſtone pickling Pots

4 boxes of Engliſh Chariot and Chariot Harneſs, with plated ornaments in complete ſetts for 2, 4, or 6 horſes, alſo Whips, Spurs, &c.

The above Goods are generally entitled to drawback, are ſuitable for the Eaſt-India market, and will be ſold at reaſonable prices and at the uſual credit, by

PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-ſtreet.

April 16. t&s12t

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

22 bales ſuperior Madraſs blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, firſt quality
A few bales Baftas, Coſſaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM

april 20 §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna now, or late in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

Theſe Lands, from their quality and ſituation, are a very deſirable object for any man who means to inveſt his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, on the waters of Fiſh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

Theſe Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were ſold ten years ago for five ſhillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were ſurveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Waſhington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greeneſburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,
4th mo. 7th, 1798.

THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, are to meet on the ſeventh day of next Month, being the ſecond day of the week, at the ſaid Hoſpital at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing year.

By order of a board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, *Sec'ry.*

april 7 dtE

THE term of Co-partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual conſent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the ſame will be ſettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeeping a general aſſortment of *India, German, Iriſh, French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.

February 19 §tf

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Adminiſtr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. }
January 4. dtf

Iſrael Morris
againſt
Thomas Margatroyd, James Bell, Marſhall and Benjamin Smith, Executors of Samuel Tucker, deceaſed. } Maryland. In Chancery, March 8, 1798.

THE object of the bill, is for the Complainant, Iſrael Morris, to obtain relief againſt a judgment on a bond by him executed, on the 31ſt day of December, 1782, to the ſaid Samuel Tucker, for the ſum of £.200 principal.—The relief is prayed on the ground, that the Complainant aſſigned, by way of ſecurity for the ſaid money, a bond to him the Complainant, executed by Samuel Downing, for the ſum of £.350 that the ſaid Tucker received of the money due on the ſaid laſt mentioned bond the ſum of £.100 and neglected to take ſteps for obtaining the reſidue, until the ſaid Downing became inſolvent.

The bill ſtates that all the defendants are now reſidents of the State. It is therefore, on his motion, adjudged and ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted, three weeks ſucceſſively, in ſome newſpaper of Philadelphia, in or near which the defendants reſide, at any time before the firſt day of May next, or ſerved upon each of the defendants generally, before the ſaid day; to the intent that they have notice of the complainants applicarion to this court and of the ſubſtance and object of his bill and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tueſday in September next, to ſhew cauſe, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Atteſt,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can

april 3 co3w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Pimaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.

February 8. dtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

JUST RECEIVED.

And for ſale by W. Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreet, M. Carey 118 High-ſtreet T. Dobſon, 41 South Second-ſtreet and the Bookſellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, hiſtoric and deſcriptive:
By a Lady of Boſton.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Alluſion to the ſurrounding Proſpect—Invocation to the River and ſylvan Deities—to the Hiſtoric Muſe—Fiction diſcarded—Dedication to Waſhington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Perſonification of Fortune and Fame—Waſhington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political Hiſtory of the ſeveral States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boſton—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the ſafe Retreat of the Britiſh Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congreſs—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldies—The Poet's prophetic Apoſtrophe to the Progreſs of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three aeres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one, and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engraſed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Cheſnut-treet.

February 2. eodtf

FOR SALE,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

april 5 m&wtf